

The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account. Copies at the counter, 2 cents each. By mail—anywhere in the United States, postpaid—\$3.00 per month. Saturday Extraordinary Star, \$1 per year; with foreign postage added, \$1.08.  
Entered for mailing at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.  
Postage paid at Washington, D. C., under special permission of the post office.  
Rates of advertising made known on application.

## ONLY TO GAIN TIME

English Allegiance of Chinese Assurances as to the Legations.

## PESSIMISM AGAIN TO THE FRONT

Assertion Repeated That Diplomats Are En Route to Peking.

## THE NEWS IN PARIS

LONDON, July 28.—The statement cabled from Washington that officials there are wavering with regard to the reliability of the alleged messages from Minister Conger and Wu Ting-fang's assurances has had a markedly depressing effect on this side of the ocean, where many have been buoyed up by the sanguine views of the State Department at Washington regarding the various Shanghai dispatches, and pessimism is again gaining the ascendancy.

"No improvement in the general situation," is the message one agency brings from the British consul general at Shanghai to overwork Europe, while another asserts that as a week has elapsed without a reply to the consul's message to the British minister at Peking, Sir Claude Macdonald, through the tsung li yamen (Chinese foreign office), the belief is confirmed that the assurances of Chinese officialdom are only designed to gain time, and that even if the ministers are alive they are held as hostages.

### Official Paper on China.

A parliamentary paper on China was issued this afternoon, dealing with the period of the murder of Missionary Brooks January 4, to July 13, when the Chinese minister at London, Sir Chih-Chen-Lu-Peng-Lu, communicated to Lord Salisbury the imperial edict. The last written communication from the British minister at Peking, Sir Claude Macdonald, dated May 21, declares that "the demeanor of the inhabitants of Peking is quiet and civil toward foreigners, although from the panic among native Christians it may be assumed the latter are being subjected to threats of violence."

Sir Claude Macdonald was convinced that a few days of heavy rainfall to terminate the drought, which had helped excite the Chinese of the country districts, would do more to restore tranquillity than any measures the Chinese or foreign governments could take.

### Kind of Supplies Needed.

As commentators pertinently remark, if there is an atom of truth in all the Chinese representations, and if the Chinese are not with the legations, not with vegetables, but with telegraph forms.

Definite news of any kind is scarce. The report comes from Shanghai that business has been resumed at the port of Newchwang, and that a second Japanese division is mobilizing at Tokyo, preparatory to embarkation for China.

Through a Yokohama dispatch the government has received information that Chinese troops are being sent to Newchwang, on the north side of the Yalu river. Refugees had been proceeding to the scene of conflict.

The latest news received at St. Petersburg from Blagovestchensk was dated July 23. It stated that the Chinese had been supplied with ammunition, and would be able to hold out until reinforced.

The Chinese legation here reiterates the assertion that the ministers are en route to Tien Tsin.

### Another Report of the Massacre.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail is as follows: "SHANGHAI, July 28.—Newspapers here publish a statement by an influential banker residing in Peking near the British legation, who arrived in Shanghai July 25, having fled from Peking July 7. He states that the legations were then destroyed. All the foreigners had disappeared, and he could not say positively if they had been murdered, as there was too much confusion to inquire."

The Mail's correspondent proceeds: "Investigations prove this information is reliable. The banker in question has gone to Ningpo. He is inclined to disclose his name, fearing that to do would cause him to lose his head."

Shanghai manager of the Russian Bank of Commerce, who has just received the report of the Peking massacre, has stated that all the foreign ministers were murdered. Seeing death was inevitable, the ministers killed their families, and the Chinese killed their families in despair, committed suicide."

### Assurance to France.

PARIS, July 28.—The Chinese minister at Paris, Yu Kih, has received the following imperial edict, dated July 27: "The foreign ministers are happily at present safe and sound, except Kettler. We are having the foreign legations supplied with provisions and fruits, as a token of the interest we take in them."

### TO GO TO FRANKFORT.

Request Made by the Prosecution in the Peking Case.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., July 29.—Council for the prosecution in the case of Caleb Powers, charged with complicity in the Goebel shooting, will ask that the jury be taken to Frankfort to view the state house grounds and building, the spot where Goebel fell and other things in connection with the case. It was stated when the court opened today that the state will rest its case on the conclusion of the testimony of Wharton Golden.

Golden resumed the witness stand at 9:30 and Judge Sims began a severe cross-examination. Golden related the story told previously of how he came to be called as a witness. He is telling his brother-in-law, John Stammer, that he had been paid \$2,000 or that he could have \$5,000 in case of a conviction of parties. He also declared that he had ever said if he and Cullen could get together they could convict all of them.

### MEXICAN TROOPS DEFEATED.

They Were Routed in a Battle With Yucatan Indians.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—News has reached this city of a desperate battle between the Mexican troops and the Yucatan Indians in which the government troops were badly routed and lost heavily. This is the engagement which has been awaited with the greatest anxiety in Mexico City. The Mexicans have been chasing the Yucatan Indians in Yucatan for several months, but could not get them into a straight fight. It had been said that the Yucatanians were to be met at the engagement which took place about fifteen miles out of San Luis, the capital of the Yucatan tribe. Details of the battle have not yet reached this city, as news from Yucatan must travel by Belize, British Honduras. General Bravo commanded the Mexican troops, and it was discovered that they were armed with the most modern equipments of war.

## MR. DALEY TO REPORT

THE LIEUTENANT OF POLICE MUST MAKE AN EXPLANATION.

Why an Affidavit Concerning Local Election Methods Was Made—Norris Faction Angry.

Major Sylvester has directed that Lieutenant John C. Daley of the ninth precinct, submit a report of his conduct in making an affidavit for use at the Kansas City democratic convention, as published in The Star several days ago. It is alleged that before going to Kansas City members of the anti-Norris delegation obtained an affidavit from the lieutenant concerning alleged irregularities at the primaries when the delegates were elected.

Lieutenant Daley's affidavit, it is stated, had more weight with the committee on credentials than the others that were submitted, because of his official position. The matter has been discussed by the politicians a number of times, but it was not until yesterday that one of the District Democrats of the Ninth Precinct called the matter to the attention of the police chief.

Maj. Sylvester started an investigation without delay, and a report will probably be submitted Monday. It is claimed by those who were instrumental in bringing the charge that the lieutenant violated the rule relating to members of the force taking active part in politics. On the other hand, it is contended that his act was not an official one, and that what he said about the conduct at the primaries was the truth. It is not known what action the mayor will take when the report of the lieutenant is submitted.

It is claimed by friends of Lieutenant Daley that the affidavit was made and given to members of the Holmead faction with the understanding that it was not to be made public. When it was made public it is claimed it was made to convey a wrong impression. While members of the Norris faction are after the lieutenant's official scalp, Holmead's followers insist that he did nothing wrong.

### FOREIGNERS IN SHANGHAI.

May 26 They Numbered 6,774, of Whom 502 Were Americans.

Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, under date of June 22, transmitted a statement of the foreign population of that city May 25 last, exclusive of those living in the French settlement. At that date there were 2,291 British, 978 Portuguese, 736 Japanese, 562 American, 525 German, 176 French and 111 Spanish citizens in Shanghai. The other representations of foreigners dwindle down in numbers from 236 Indian and 157 Malays to 2 from Greece and 2 from Persia.

Of the British subjects 1,182 were men, 721 women and 788 children. Of the Americans 247 were men, 181 women and 145 children.

### TO REMOVE THE MERRIMAC.

The Wreck Will Probably Be Destroyed by Dynamite.

Arrangements have been made by the Navy Department for the removal of the wreck of the collier Merrimac from the entrance to the harbor of Santiago, where it was sunk by Hobson and his gallant crew in a vain endeavor to prevent the passage of the Spanish fleet. The wreck will probably be destroyed by the use of dynamite.

### PROFIT ON ARMOR PLATE.

Agitation in Germany for the Construction of a Government Plant.

In a recent report Consul General Richard Guenther at Frankfurt, Germany, informs the State Department of a sharp controversy that exists among armor plate manufacturers in Germany.

Certain of these manufacturers are strongly urging upon the government the unfairness of the enormous profits which are being gathered in by the Krupp and Dillinger works, which they declare amount to 50 per cent on the contract price. They suggest as a remedy for this monopoly the establishment of works by the empire itself.

On the other hand, the Krupp and Dillinger concern holds that the manufacture of armor plate is very difficult and that the least mistake results in rejection, which imposes heavy loss. Then, too, it is said, the Krupp and Dillinger works have not been raised, although wages and cost of material have doubled.

The German government, according to Mr. Guenther, is inclined to break up monopolies and create competition, but the manufacture of all the armor plate by the empire would be an enormous undertaking, and then, too, it is not certain whether the profits on armor plate are really as high as they appear, when the capital invested is taken into consideration.

### THE NEW SUBMARINE BOATS.

Four to Be Built on the Atlantic and Two on the Pacific Coast.

The Holland Torpedo Boat Company has notified the Navy Department that four of the six submarine boats authorized by Congress will be built by Lewis Nixon's firm at Elizabethport and two of the boats by the Union Iron works of San Francisco.

The plans for these six boats are being considered by the board of construction, and the contract will be awarded to the firm that will build the largest and smallest of the boats, the latter being in course of completion at Richmond, Va. A contract with the Holland company has been awarded for the construction of the boats, and the company is now working on the boats at San Francisco.

The company is now working on the boats at San Francisco. The plans for these six boats are being considered by the board of construction, and the contract will be awarded to the firm that will build the largest and smallest of the boats, the latter being in course of completion at Richmond, Va. A contract with the Holland company has been awarded for the construction of the boats, and the company is now working on the boats at San Francisco.

The company is now working on the boats at San Francisco. The plans for these six boats are being considered by the board of construction, and the contract will be awarded to the firm that will build the largest and smallest of the boats, the latter being in course of completion at Richmond, Va. A contract with the Holland company has been awarded for the construction of the boats, and the company is now working on the boats at San Francisco.

The company is now working on the boats at San Francisco. The plans for these six boats are being considered by the board of construction, and the contract will be awarded to the firm that will build the largest and smallest of the boats, the latter being in course of completion at Richmond, Va. A contract with the Holland company has been awarded for the construction of the boats, and the company is now working on the boats at San Francisco.

The company is now working on the boats at San Francisco. The plans for these six boats are being considered by the board of construction, and the contract will be awarded to the firm that will build the largest and smallest of the boats, the latter being in course of completion at Richmond, Va. A contract with the Holland company has been awarded for the construction of the boats, and the company is now working on the boats at San Francisco.

The company is now working on the boats at San Francisco. The plans for these six boats are being considered by the board of construction, and the contract will be awarded to the firm that will build the largest and smallest of the boats, the latter being in course of completion at Richmond, Va. A contract with the Holland company has been awarded for the construction of the boats, and the company is now working on the boats at San Francisco.

The company is now working on the boats at San Francisco. The plans for these six boats are being considered by the board of construction, and the contract will be awarded to the firm that will build the largest and smallest of the boats, the latter being in course of completion at Richmond, Va. A contract with the Holland company has been awarded for the construction of the boats, and the company is now working on the boats at San Francisco.

The company is now working on the boats at San Francisco. The plans for these six boats are being considered by the board of construction, and the contract will be awarded to the firm that will build the largest and smallest of the boats, the latter being in course of completion at Richmond, Va. A contract with the Holland company has been awarded for the construction of the boats, and the company is now working on the boats at San Francisco.

The company is now working on the boats at San Francisco. The plans for these six boats are being considered by the board of construction, and the contract will be awarded to the firm that will build the largest and smallest of the boats, the latter being in course of completion at Richmond, Va. A contract with the Holland company has been awarded for the construction of the boats, and the company is now working on the boats at San Francisco.

The company is now working on the boats at San Francisco. The plans for these six boats are being considered by the board of construction, and the contract will be awarded to the firm that will build the largest and smallest of the boats, the latter being in course of completion at Richmond, Va. A contract with the Holland company has been awarded for the construction of the boats, and the company is now working on the boats at San Francisco.

The company is now working on the boats at San Francisco. The plans for these six boats are being considered by the board of construction, and the contract will be awarded to the firm that will build the largest and smallest of the boats, the latter being in course of completion at Richmond, Va. A contract with the Holland company has been awarded for the construction of the boats, and the company is now working on the boats at San Francisco.

The company is now working on the boats at San Francisco. The plans for these six boats are being considered by the board of construction, and the contract will be awarded to the firm that will build the largest and smallest of the boats, the latter being in course of completion at Richmond, Va. A contract with the Holland company has been awarded for the construction of the boats, and the company is now working on the boats at San Francisco.

The company is now working on the boats at San Francisco. The plans for these six boats are being considered by the board of construction, and the contract will be awarded to the firm that will build the largest and smallest of the boats, the latter being in course of completion at Richmond, Va. A contract with the Holland company has been awarded for the construction of the boats, and the company is now working on the boats at San Francisco.

The company is now working on the boats at San Francisco. The plans for these six boats are being considered by the board of construction, and the contract will be awarded to the firm that will build the largest and smallest of the boats, the latter being in course of completion at Richmond, Va. A contract with the Holland company has been awarded for the construction of the boats, and the company is now working on the boats at San Francisco.

The company is now working on the boats at San Francisco. The plans for these six boats are being considered by the board of construction, and the contract will be awarded to the firm that will build the largest and smallest of the boats, the latter being in course of completion at Richmond, Va. A contract with the Holland company has been awarded for the construction of the boats, and the company is now working on the boats at San Francisco.

## ASSERTION RENEWED

China Edict Announces Safety of the Ministers.

## GOVERNMENT FEEDING LEGATIONS

Minister Wu Delivers Document to Secretary Hay.

## NEW SUSPICION AROUSED

The Chinese minister called this morning at the State Department and communicated a copy of the imperial edict of the 24th of July, which had been received by him from the director general, Sheng, through the Chinese minister at London. The edict states that fortunately all ministers, excepting Baron von Kettler, are alive and unharmed. They are now being supplied with vegetables, fruit and provisions by the government to show its sympathy for them.

The Secretary of State has received the following dispatch from Mr. Fowler, the American consul at Chefoo, dated at midnight on the 24th: "This morning, by request of the allied admirals, I wired to the governor (supposed to be the governor of Shanghai) their wish to get news from ministers themselves. The governor now replies: 'Have received today edict from emperor saying that the ministers are well. They are sending provisions to the legations. Am confident ministers are all safe and sound. When it was made public it is claimed it was made to convey a wrong impression. While members of the Norris faction are after the lieutenant's official scalp, Holmead's followers insist that he did nothing wrong.'

A later dispatch from Mr. Fowler, dated 1 a.m., 27th, to the State Department is as follows: "Another telegram from governor: 'Have just received imperial edict, 24th, saying various ministers, excepting German, are well, and some days ago he supplied provisions to legations. Am satisfied ministers out of distress. Yuan, governor.'

Secretary Hay has received a cablegram from United States Consul McWade at Canton stating that he had been assured by Viceroy Tai, that the foreigners at Peking were alive and well on the 24th instant.

### Statements From One Source.

Coming from three separate quarters this morning the assurance that the foreign ministers at Peking were still alive and well on July 24 had a tendency to dissipate the pessimistic view which the State Department has been taking for the last few days as to the situation in Peking. It is true that a comparison of the various edicts and statements bearing on this subject appears to demonstrate the fact that they all came from one fountain-head—either Yuan, Shih-Kai or Li Hung Chang. But the persistence with which these stories of the safety of the ministers are circulated is undoubtedly shaking the belief of those who have heretofore been satisfied that all of the ministers in Peking were dead. Today's assurances came from Mr. Fowler, the American consul at Chefoo, from Mr. McWade, the American consul at Canton, and from Minister Wu, the Chinese minister here.

### Minister Wu's Visit.

The latter came to the State Department early yesterday to deliver his edict to Secretary Hay. It was very similar in form to the edict published yesterday in London. Indeed, the minister says that the only differences are those involved in separate translations. Mr. Wu's translation of Shen's dispatch is as follows:

Edict of 25th of the sixth moon (corresponding to July 24) states that fortunately all ministers, except Baron von Kettler, are alive and unharmed. They are now being supplied with vegetables, fruit and provisions by the government, to show its sympathy for them."

If Mr. Wu had any doubt as to the safety of the ministers that was dissipated by this edict. He labored earnestly with Secretary Hay to convince him that he was bound to accept this official declaration of the Chinese government. He pointed out that this last declaration differed materially from most of the other statements that have emanated from Chinese sources in the important fact that it did not represent the mere belief of a minor official or a viceroy; it was the solemn declaration of the Chinese government. In making the statement touching the ministers the Chinese government was thereby assuming a responsibility to the world at large. He declared that it could not be conceived that such responsibility would be lightly assumed, and therefore he (Mr. Wu) did not hesitate to assert his positive personal conviction that the ministers were alive July 24—four days ago.

When his attention was called to the apparent failure of Yuan Shih-Kai to accede to Consul Fowler's request that the allied admirals be put into communication with the ministers, Mr. Wu shrugged his shoulders in a deprecatory manner and merely replied that the Chinese were so different from other people that the usual tests could not be applied to them; it would not be possible to predict what they would do under conditions that would be easily met by Europeans and Americans. It was possible, he said, that Yuan was really undertaking to do what the admirals wished, only it would be first necessary for him to consult the Peking authorities, and that would take time.

He could not say when an answer might be expected to his last message to Mr. Conger.

### Speculating on a New Theory.

The dispatches from Consul Fowler conveying assurances from Yuan Shih-Kai, the Governor of Anhwei, and the foreign ministers were well on July 25 and had been provisioned, in connection with constantly reiterated assurances from other Chinese sources of the safety of the ministers, have raised a new theory at the State Department, which is being speculated upon. All these assurances have been given in return for the repeated and urgent demands of the various European governments that they be placed in communication with their ministers, and the last assurance of Yuan was in answer to the specific demand of the foreign admirals for direct communication.

The fact that Yuan has now announced that the imperial government at Peking not only orders the safety of the ministers but declares that they have been provisioned, if accepted as true, indicates that the ministers had been communicated with. The inquiries naturally arise:

"If the ministers have been provisioned, why does not the Chinese government, knowing, as it does, that the whole world is demanding a direct message from the besieged legations, allow the ministers to communicate direct with their governments? Why not furnish this direct and unequivocal evidence of the safety of the ministers, instead of this repetition of an assurance which the world hesitates to accept?"

Suspicion Aroused. The failure to pursue the direct method which must be available leads almost irresistibly to the suspicion that something has happened in Peking which the Chinese government desires to conceal from the powers; that it is afraid to allow the true story to be revealed until some sort of terms have been made with the late powers of civilization which are besieging the gates of the empire. The appeals which the emperor has addressed to the United States, France and England would seem to bear out this view. Just what might have happened in Peking, which the government is apparently so anxious to conceal, even if the lives of the ministers have actually been spared, furnishes a fruitful theme for speculation. It might be that the government realized that the ministers have absolute proof that the imperial government gave its countenance to the Boxer uprising in its earlier stages. It might be that all foreigners, save the ministers themselves, have been massacred.

Former Atrocities Recalled. It might be that the foreigners in Peking have been captured and subjected to horrible indignities, the very narration of which would arouse the whole world to a demand for vengeance. In this connection the reported details of the cruel treatment of Parker and Cook, the secretaries of Sir Hope Grant, who were captured under a flag of truce in 1900 while the English and French forces were pushing on to Peking to ratify the treaty of 1858, are recalled. The secretaries and some of the troops comprising their escort were taken prisoners by the Chinese. Some of them were ordered; the remainder of them were taken to Peking, thrown into prison and subjected to most horrible atrocities. It was not until the allies reached Peking that the dead and living were brought out in iron cages. So incensed were the French and English commanders over the story the survivors told and the violation of the flag of truce that in retaliating the great summer palace of the emperor, with its vast store of treasures, was looted and razed to the ground.

Instructions Given Mr. Rockhill. Special Commissioner Rockhill called at the State Department this morning and had one final conference with Secretary Hay respecting his mission to China. Of course it is not deemed proper to make public the exact instructions given to Mr. Rockhill, but it is stated generally that he is being sent out to ascertain the conditions in China for the guidance of the State Department and to serve as its direct representative in that country in case it should be necessary hereafter to conduct negotiations there instead of at Washington. There is also the possibility that the commissioner will be required on the spot in any emergency in the nature of an international commission is created to deal with the Chinese question.

Mr. Rockhill left Washington at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon for the Pacific slope, stopping at Chicago for a day en route.

### POSSIBLE PERIL FOR ARMY NURSES.

China Is Not a Party to the Geneva Red Cross Convention. One of the phases of the war in China which has heretofore been overlooked, but which may prove to be of great importance, is the fact that China is not a party to the Geneva Red Cross convention, by which the signatory powers bound themselves in time of war to respect the Red Cross and to treat surgeons and nurses belonging to the armed forces of the enemy as non-combatants. China, it is pointed out, has not yet made a declaration of the Geneva convention as a direct outgrowth of the efforts of Florence Nightingale, nor did she join in the supplementary treaty of 1862. China is, in fact, the only one of the great powers of the world which has not joined in this convention which assures the safety of those on errands of mercy on the battlefield. It is pointed out that this fact may deter the War Department from permitting any of the women nurses who are being sent to the far east from landing in China for duty there. But this will depend largely upon the view taken by our commander in China. There are some nineteen female nurses on the transport Grant with Gen. Chaffee. They were destined for the Philippines, but might be landed in China if Gen. Chaffee considered that the conditions were such as to make it useful and not too unnecessary peril. There are also five nurses on the Sumner, which sailed from San Francisco on the 17th. These also might be diverted for service in China, but the whole question is a matter for the discretion of Gen. Chaffee. Lieut. Anita Newcomb McGee, who is in charge of the corps of army nurses, says that there are now 145 army nurses, practically all of whom are enlisted in the Philippines, stationed at the hospitals of the various garrisons throughout the archipelago, or on their way there. She believes in the event of anything like protracted war in China that they might be of great service there.

### JAPANESE FORCES LANDED.

This Government Desires of an Early Movement on Peking.

It is the earnest desire of this government that the Japanese forces should be made at the earliest possible moment. Although neither General Chaffee's rank nor the number of troops under his command would entitle this government to press him for command of the international forces, the government feels that he personally is fit for such an honor, and if he could be secured for the purpose, it is another commander is selected in the wish of the President that the American force should not be divided as to command, but that in carrying out its share of the movement it should be under the command of a single officer.

The beginning of the campaign on Peking is now being planned, and the Japanese forces are being moved to the vicinity of Tien Tsin of a sufficient number of troops. Therefore, anxious as it is that the campaign shall be started at once, our government is watching the movements of the foreign legions and is pressing Admiral Remey for reports as to the military conditions. It is reported that 28,000 soldiers are already at Tien Tsin, but half of the force regarded as necessary to begin the movement.

The State Department advises as to the effect that all of the Japanese troops have now been landed in the vicinity of the international force should be considerably augmented. There are about 8,500 trained and seasoned American troops in the vicinity of Tien Tsin under the immediate command of Gen. Chaffee.

Contracts Annulled. In view of the protests which have been made against placing six-inch guns of the rapid-fire type on disappearing carriages, the War Department has annulled the contracts entered into for the construction of a number of such carriages. It is said that these guns will probably be mounted on balance pillar or pedestal mounts.

## CHURCHILL WEDDING

Large and Fashionable Audience Saw the Church Ceremony.

## MANY BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS RECEIVED

A Wedding Breakfast Was Served at the Bride's Sister's Home.

## DRESS OF BLUE CHIFFON

LONDON, July 28.—Lady Randolph Churchill (nee Jerome) was today married to Lieut. George Cornwallis West at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge. The church was thronged with handsomely dressed women. There was no restriction upon the number admitted to the church to witness the ceremony except the capacity of the church, but only relatives and intimate friends were bidden to the subsequent wedding breakfast, and no reception was held. Outside the church two or three thousand people gathered to witness the arrival and departure of the bride party. The church was sparsely adorned with palms and white blossoms. Mr. Winston Churchill, eldest son of the bride, entered the church just before his mother, who approached the chancel leading upon the arm of the Duke of Marlborough, by whom she was given away. The service was fully choral. There were no bridesmaids, but Lieutenant West was supported by a brother officer, Lieutenant H. C. Elwes. Lady Randolph wore a costume of the palest blue chiffon, with a bolero jacket of elvish lace and white chiffon toque and diamond and pearl ornaments. She carried a small bunch of white roses. After the ceremony the wedding party repaired to the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Moreton Frewen, where the wedding breakfast was served. Later the bride and bridegroom started for Broughton Castle, which Lady A. G. Lennox has lent them for the honeymoon.

The bride was the recipient of many beautiful presents, including an exquisite pearl diamond tiara, the joint gift of Lord and Lady Randolph, including Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mr. Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, the Comtesse de Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mr. Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, the Comtesse de Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mr. Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, the Comtesse de Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mr. Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, the Comtesse de Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mr. Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, the Comtesse de Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mr. Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, the Comtesse de Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mr. Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, the Comtesse de Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mr. Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, the Comtesse de Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mr. Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, the Comtesse de Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mr. Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, the Comtesse de Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mr. Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, the Comtesse de Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mr. Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, the Comtesse de Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mr. Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, the Comtesse de Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mr. Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, the Comtesse de Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mr. Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, the Comtesse de Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mr. Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, the Comtesse de Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mr. Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, the Comtesse de Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mr. Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, the Comtesse de Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mr. Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, the Comtesse de Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mr. Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, the Comtesse de Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mr. Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, the Comtesse de Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mr. Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, the Comtesse de Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mr. Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, the Comtesse de Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mr. Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, the Comtesse de Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mr. Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, the Comtesse de Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mr. Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, the Comtesse de Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mr. Henry White, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, the Comtesse de Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough,